

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 16.12 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; cerebral hemorrhage, 2; enteritis, 1; cancer, 2; appendicitis, 1; heart disease, 1; other causes, 4. Two cases of diphtheria were reported. Eleven vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Six bills of health were issued to vessels during the week. Thirty-three health certificates were issued to persons leaving this port. Seventy pieces of baggage were passed without inspection, 1 piece was inspected and passed and 2 pieces were disinfected.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 6 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Bronchitis, 2; atresia, 1; congenital debility, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; cerebral anæmia, 1. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 12.60 per 1,000. Seven vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 12 passed without inspection. Twenty-two bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 21.12 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Thirteen vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Seventeen bills of health were issued

to vessels leaving the port.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is good. The death rate during the week was 0.671 per 1,000. Seven vessels arrived during the week; one of these was inspected and passed and 6 were passed without inspection. Six bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Matanzas, Cuba, during the week ended March 11, 1901.

MATANZAS, CUBA, March 11, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 9, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants
Mar. 5 Mar. 9	Steamship MadrileñoSteamship Miguel Gallant	Vigo, Spain Barcelona, Spain	1 2 3

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, February 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 23, 1901:

Five vessels arrived at this port, and 7 bills of health were issued